

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury,
—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN,
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of 16 columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable facts and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men. Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.
HOPKINS COUNCIL No. 1, People's Favorite Order. William Allen, Councilor; Geo. F. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings in each month.
CONDON COUNCIL No. 79, People's Favorite Order. Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Councilor; David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.
GRAND NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order of United American Mechanics. H. C. Bachelier, Councilor; W. H. O. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings in each month.
PLUMMER LODGE No. 33, Helping Hand Order. Simon Hazard, Guide; Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.
WATERLOO LODGE, Friendly Aid Society. Simon Hazard, President; J. K. McLennan, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.
THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. A. H. McMillan, President; James Galvin, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.
MALDEN LODGE No. 3, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Ouldred, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.
NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 85, American Fraternal Circle. James H. Ouldred, Councilor; Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.
REXFORD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Fred W. Williamson, Chancellor; Thomas S. Lounsbury, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

Annual Meeting Street Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Street Railway Co. was held Tuesday afternoon. About 800 shares of stock were represented. The treasurer of the road read his annual report which showed the financial affairs of the company in a sound condition. The total number of passengers carried in the year is 781,058. The total miles of track is four and seventeen hundredths. The President of the road read his annual report in which he congratulated the stockholders on the fact that during the year not one accident of any kind had occurred. He also alluded to the fact that the Thomson-Houston interests in the road had been purchased by Newport parties and that the stock was now almost wholly owned in Newport.

The following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: A. C. Titus, A. S. Sherman, T. T. Pitman, Robert S. Chase, Darius Baker, John P. Sanborn and Stephen H. Norman. Messrs. Gardner B. Reynolds and Geo. C. Barker were chosen auditors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. C. Titus was unanimously re-elected president, and Mr. J. Truman Burdick secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Chase, Norman and Sanborn are new men on the board and take the place of those formerly representing the Thomson-Houston interests.

People who buy boots and shoes should patronize home merchants who remain here the year round and not run to the bankrupt or shop-worn sales which come here for a few months and then skip to other fields. We will guarantee that purchasers will be as well accommodated at any of our well known stores as at any shop-worn sale. Messrs. Seabury, Holm or Cottrell are well known boot and shoe dealers and purchasers will do well to examine their goods and compare them with the so-called cheap stores before purchasing.

Prof. J. W. Andrews, assisted by Miss Annie M. Shirreff, soprano, and Mr. Clarence Lovelace, violinist, gave one of his popular organ recitals at Westley, Mass., last Wednesday evening, and Thursday evening the same trio delighted a large audience at Goffstown, N. H. These recitals are exceedingly popular wherever given; why wouldn't it be well for some of our own churches, such as possess first-class organs, to try the enterprise.

Edward Holmes, one of the naval apprentices, jumped from the Elm street pier Thursday evening, with the intention of swimming to the training station island, thinking it would be easier than walking the prescribed route by land. He soon changed his mind, and clambered back on to the wharf. He was made comfortable at the police station.

A Wonderful Cat.

While commenting upon the almost human intelligence often displayed by dumb animals the other day, one of our townsmen told a story about a wonderful cat that he had known a half-century ago, more or less. The cat belonged on Washington street, and, being of a sociable nature and fond of boys' society, she made it a practice to accompany the young lads of the neighborhood on their clam-hunting tours along the shore.

One day Miss Puss, who had, as usual, made herself one of a party to search for the coveted bivalves, was pursuing and rubbing her sleek sides against the legs of a boy who had stopped to extricate a large sized clam from the sand, when her tail was accidentally switched between the two shells of the prize. The clam immediately closed on the tail and the cat was promptly started for home. In jumping a fence, in her mad rush, her tail, or its unnatural attachment, caught on the topmost rail in a manner that brought prompt relief to her trouble.

Apparently surprised at the whole affair and anxious for enlightenment, the cat returned to the fence, where she found the clam with his shell so broken that she could easily get at the meat. This she devoured with seeming relish, after which she marched back to the shore and began hunting clams on her own hook. Finding one, she contrived to make it take hold of her tail, when she started for the fence, repeating the first operation.

Centennial of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the founding of that Grand body, in the city of Providence on the coming 24th of June, St. John's day. The committee of one from each subordinate lodge of the State, appointed by the Grand Master, held its first meeting in Providence on Wednesday. St. John's Lodge No. 1 was represented by W. Overton G. Langley, St. Paul's Lodge No. 14, by Thomas C. Sherman, Europa No. 22, of Portsmouth, by W. Edward E. Anthony, and Atlantic No. 31, New Shoreham, by W. John W. Hooper. The committee organized by the choice of N. Van Slyck, chairman, and Edwin Baker, secretary. It was decided to give a reception to the ladies in Masonic Hall, Providence, on the evening of the 23d of June. On the 24th there will be a parade of all the lodges in the State, an oration by the Rev. Henry W. Rugg, and other addresses, and in the evening the Grand Master of Masons will give a reception.

Death of Capt. Barstow.

The death of Capt. D. H. Barstow Tuesday, at his winter home in Boston, removes one of the best known and most highly esteemed of our summer visitors. His late residence here is beautifully situated on the East shore in Portsmouth, where, with his sister, he used to delight to spend the summer months. A retired sea captain, he enjoyed best being where he could see and hear the ocean and the site of his summer residence was such as to gratify these tastes completely. The captain was also fond of driving and scarcely a day passed in summer without his coming to the city, and his friends among our townspeople were many. Capt. Barstow was the son of the late Dr. Gideon Barstow, and was born in Salem, Mass., in 1829. He was never married.

Our winter society people, so called, comprising cottagers, army and navy officers and their ladies, had another of their delightful socials last evening at the hall in the Newton Block. Mr. Newton has not yet completed this hall, in the way of furnishing, etc., but the peculiar adaptability of the place for private socials or dances having been discovered by our society people it has been put in condition to be occupied. It is an exceptionally fine hall, and the furnishings with which Mr. Newton is providing it, will make it as handsome as any drawing room. It is provided with combination chandeliers, so that either gas or electric lights may be used in its illumination.

Mr. Michael Butler retires from the presidency of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, this year much against the wishes of the society, and Mr. Michael P. Vaughan has been elected to the presidency. Mr. Butler has been the president of the Society for thirteen years.

Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Miss Grace, second daughter of Mr. Francis D. Carley, a Newport cottager, were married at St. Thomas church, in New York, Wednesday. It was one of the local society events of the winter.

A young colored woman named Johnson was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of larceny. Many articles of linen, marked with other than her own name, were found in her possession.

The Naval Training Station.

Many unpleasant rumors have reached us within a few weeks regarding the apprentice boys and their management at the naval training, but we are pleased to state that they are entirely false so far as we have been able to ascertain. Where these stories originate no one seems to know, but that they are the product of malevolence is shown by their character and the secret manner in which they are started.

The boys are under the best of management, and if there is any dissatisfaction among their ranks it must have been caused by orders from headquarters, which have so greatly reduced their facilities for improvement in seamanship, rather than by any act of the officers immediately in charge.

So far as naval instruction goes, the old school ship New Hampshire formed more than one-half of the institution and its permanent removal about a year ago was a severe blow to the entire system.

The place for naval training is obviously on shipboard, not on land, and in the absence of a stationary schoolship the station becomes useless except for making soldiers, and it is inferior even for that. The Richmond, which was finally sent here to replace the New Hampshire, is not of sufficient capacity to accommodate more than one-third the apprentices and she is in no way suitable for the purpose. In fact, the government does not possess a vessel that can take the place of the New Hampshire, and there is no reason why that ship should not be overhauled and put in thorough repair, and then returned to her place here. It is notorious in naval circles that the board sent here to survey the New Hampshire, had determined upon condemnation even before an examination, and that their estimates for repairing her and putting her in a good sanitary condition were preposterously exorbitant.

The chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department in his last report says: "It is hoped the recommendation made to the last Congress in regard to the enlistment, pay, and retirement of the apprentices and men of the navy will receive favorable action and to the means of obtaining American crews for our vessels. In April last it was found that there were 7,516 enlisted men in the service; that of this number 4,097 were foreign born; that only 4,380 were citizens of the United States; that 2,799 had made no declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States; and that 1,282 were not residents of the United States."

It will be seen by the above quotation that, if Congress wants Americans for the American navy, the naval training system should be maintained liberally, and certain it is, that if Newport would retain the honor (and profit) of being the location of such instruction, her citizens must bestir themselves in the matter and see that the Rhode Island delegation in Congress does its duty in the premises.

St. Paul's Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.

The Annual Communication of St. Paul's Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., was held Monday evening. D. D. G. M. W. H. Crawford of Warren presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by W. Frank E. Thompson as Grand Senior Warden, R. W. George F. Crandall as Grand Junior Warden, and W. Jere W. Horton as Grand Master of Ceremonies. The following officers were unanimously elected:

Worshipful Master—George F. Vernon.
Senior Warden—William H. Lee.
Junior Warden—Joseph W. Sangoun.
Treasurer—W. John H. Crosby, Jr.
Secretary—Charles H. Marsh.
Chaplain—Frederick Bradley.
Senior Deacon—William B. Sager.
Junior Deacon—Theodore T. Bowler.
Senior Steward—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.
Junior Steward—Frederick H. Clifford.
Mistress—William J. Conner.
Singer—William P. Denman.
Mistress of the Lodge—Clarence A. Hammett.
Tyler—George H. Lovoy.

At the close of the installation the retiring Master, Thomas C. Sherman, was presented with an elegant past master's jewel. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. H. S. Weeks, having completed his engagement here as superintendent of the Newport Street Railway Company, left Monday morning for Boston, where he is to have charge of the Boston & Quincy road. Mr. Weeks made many warm friends while in Newport, to whom his departure is a source of regret. Just before boarding the train on Monday he was handed a handsome silver-headed cane from his late employees.

Postmaster Fay, in order to accommodate the patrons on the upper part of Thames street, has had a letter box placed at the foot of Mary street in front of the Gas Company's building. This will be a great convenience to a large number of people, and we hereby express to His Honor our thanks for the accommodation. He has also had an extra box placed on the Point and once on Broadway near Whitehall street.

Miss Elizabeth A. Stanhope, daughter of the late Edward and Abby Stanhope, died Monday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John R. Hammett, on Golden Hill street.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Tuesday Evening—The Year's Budget. Aggregating \$310,087.40 Adopted—Important Suggestions by Finance Committee—H. T. Easton Veto Building Inspector at Salary of \$150.

A special meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, to provide the wherewithal for running the city during the ensuing municipal year and to consider such other business as might come before it. In presenting the budget ordinance, the Finance Committee made the following report, which will be found to contain several pertinent suggestions:

The Finance Committee reports here-with an ordinance making appropriations and fixing a tax for the maintenance of the city government for the current municipal year. The committee has set apart no appropriation for the building of sewers and providing for sewerage, believing that there should be a change in the manner of providing for sewerage and permanent road improvements in the city; that all moneys for such purposes should be raised by bonds issued by the city and bearing a low rate of interest to run twenty or thirty years, so that future generations, when this class of permanent improvements is to be met, shall pay a proportionate part of the cost and the present taxpayers be relieved of a portion of the direct taxation. It is proposed to submit to the taxpayers at an early date a proposition giving the City Council authority to issue bonds for \$100,000 for the building of the Coggeshall avenue and Gibbs street sewers (\$40,000), and your committee suggests that \$20,000 be asked for \$20,000, to be used for building sewers in all parts of the city and \$10,000 to be used for making new roads and making permanent repairs to existing roads. With this sum sewers which are needed as much as those already mentioned, and more roads of a permanent nature may be constructed at once and all parts of the city be benefited in the proposed improvement. The payment of the sum of \$20,000 annually, for thirty years, to the sinking fund will be needed in the payment of the work under this system, and the burden of tax in any one year will be much less than under the old plan. Such a system has already been adopted for the building of the main sewer and the outlet and, in the minds of the committee, should be extended to the completion of the sewerage system and the construction of new and the rebuilding of old roads throughout the city.

The budget is as follows, being unanimously adopted as reported:

State and Federal Highways	\$10,000.00
Public Schools	29,000.00
Police Department	5,000.00
Fire Department	20,000.00
Board of Health	2,000.00
Lighting streets	2,500.00
City Jail	5,000.00
Public and private buildings	3,000.00
Public and private buildings	3,000.00
Water supply	10,000.00
Books, Stationery and Printing	1,000.00
Removal of House Offals	1,000.00
Watering Streets	5,000.00
Public Meetings	1,000.00
Board of Public Works	1,000.00
Cemeteries and Interment	75,000.00
Sinking Funds	7,500.00
Of the City	1,000.00
No. 6 E. give house	0.00
Total	\$310,087.40

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation the committee was authorized to contract for fuel and the salary of the clerk of the Highway Department was increased to \$75 per month.

The committee on Street Lights reported recommending that six electric lights be placed on Bath road. A resolution granting the recommendation passed the Board of Aldermen but was tabled in the Common Council.

On recommendation of the committee on Fire Department the office of engineer in hose and hand-engine companies was struck from the fire department ordinance.

Communications were received from the Board of Health, nominating P. S. Kauli for the position of executive officer of the Board, and recommending that an inspector of milk be appointed, and from his honor, the Mayor, calling attention to the fact that he was to appoint an inspector of buildings and recommending that the committee on Ordinances prepare a suitable local building law.

The bonds of City Clerk Stevens, City Treasurer Coggeshall and Probate Clerk Burdick, were received and approved. On recommendation of the committee on Public Property, the committee were authorized to employ a person for the proper care of public parks.

A petition for the opening of certain sewer trenches on Spring street, was received from the Street R. R. Company and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways with power to act.

A communication from J. M. K. Southwick, announcing that the owners of property on Long wharf adjoining the City Wharf property, were ready to sell to the city, was referred to the Highway committee.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee the Union National Bank was made the place for city deposits for the year, the bank paying a bonus of 42¢ and charging 4 per cent. interest on overdrafts. A resolution, providing for the required certificates for overdrafts, was passed. The Newport National Bank, the only other bidder for the city's deposits, offered \$50 bonus, charging 4 per cent. on overdrafts, certificates of overdrafts to be issued on the 20th of each month at 4 per cent.

A resolution fixing the salary of the new office of Building Inspector created considerable discussion in both bodies of the Council. Alderman Cottrell started the ball rolling by moving to make the salary \$750. The Aldermen, however, seemed to be unanimous in the opinion that this sum was excessive, and the resolution finally passed the upper board by unanimous vote with the salary \$300. In Common Council an amendment making the sum \$600 was voted down and then a motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen was lost. The salary, if there was to be any, had to be made before the appointment, and finally the Common Council rescinded from its vote and passed the resolution amended by making the salary \$150, and asking for a committee of conference. The Aldermen were ready to concur with the Common Council in the amendment, but it was decided to grant the committee of conference, and that committee approving the amendment the resolution, making the salary \$150, was adopted unanimously. The Mayor then made his appointment, naming for the office of Building Inspector, Mr. Henry T. Easton.

ALDERMEN.
In the Board of Aldermen the old committee on Sewal and House Offal was continued, with Mr. Hazard in place of Mr. Eddy, and a proposition from Mr. David Haffam, to collect, and dispose of the city soil for the ensuing year for \$5,000, was referred to this committee.

One application for an eating house license, one for a fruit vendor's license and one for a live works license were granted.

A resolution was passed, appropriating \$500 for the local Grand Army Post on Memorial Day.

In joint convention the nominations of Mr. P. S. Kauli, as executive officer of the Board of Health, and of F. P. Lynch as clerk of the Highway Department, for the ensuing year, were unanimously confirmed, and the firemen were elected as recommended by the Board of Firewards.

The council adjourned to next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when the regular meeting for February will be held.

Death of Joseph M. Hammett.

Mr. Joseph M. Hammett died at his residence on Prospect Hill street last Saturday morning, aged 73 years, and his funeral will be solemnized this afternoon. Mr. Hammett was a son of the late Nathan B. Hammett and a brother of the late Frank, Thomas, and Stephen H. One sister, Mrs. D. B. Fitts survives him. He was possessed of a large property, and, though somewhat eccentric, had done much good during his long life. He was never married. Through his death the Children's Home comes in possession of his late brother's bequest.

The meeting of the Literary Society of the United Congregational Church last Tuesday evening was a very pleasant affair. It was in charge of Mr. John Vars and the play read was, Shakespeare's Richard II. The outline of the play and the synopsis of the parts omitted were given in a very pleasing manner by Mr. Vars. The reading was all by gentlemen the female parts being all eliminated.

The annual financial report of St. Mary's parish, presented last Sunday by Rev. Dr. Grace, shows the parish to be entirely free from debt with money in the treasury. The expenses of the parish for the year, including about \$2000 for improvements to St. Mary's school, were between \$14,000 and \$15,000. The collections for the year amounted to upwards of \$10,000.

While at work on a staging at the Old Colony boats on Thursday a portion gave way and Mr. Henry Root and another man fell. Mr. Root had his wrist badly cut by a chain held by his companion, which he held in the fall. The wound was attended to by Dr. Cotton, and Mr. Root will be about again at work in a few days.

The first entertainment before the Cornet Council, Royal Arcanum, was given last Friday evening and was a complete success. The Crescent Club gave some excellent music, and Mr. John D. Richardson, Jr., entertained his audience describing the wonderful accomplishments of the phonograph.

CLEANING FROM HISTORY.

Loyalists of the Revolution.
Presented by James C. Swan.

Lord Thomas Fairfax was the son of Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax, and of Catherine, daughter of Lord Conyngham, and was born in England in 1691. He was educated at Oxford, and was a good scholar. Succeeding to the title and to the family estate in Virginia, he came over to that colony in 1738. After residing there a year, he returned to England, but desirous of improving and including rapid settlements on his land, he returned to Virginia the place of his permanent abode. Another account is, that he sought seclusion in love. Whatever the cause, he closed his affairs in England, and came a second time to his estate in 1745. He lived several years with William Fairfax, at Belvoir, but at length fixed his residence a few miles from Winchester, on the western side of the Blue Ridge, where he built out a farm, and put it under high cultivation. His mansion was called Greenway Court, and he lived in a style of liberal hospitality. He was fond of hunting and indulged in the diversion nearly to excess. It is said that Christ Church, Alexandria, and the church at Falls Church, were the headquarters of General Washington, who built of blocks brought from England by Lord Fairfax. He was kind to the poor, and allowed them a large part of the surplus produce of the land under his immediate management, and afforded them the use of other parts of his estate on terms almost nominal. Indulgent to all who held land under him and to all around him, faithful in the discharge of his private duties and in the performance of several honorable public trusts, he lived respected and beloved by men of all parties. Though frank and open, he was never insolent or exalted by the Whigs. When he heard of the surrender of Cornwallis, it is related that he said to the servant, "Come, see, carry me to bed, for it is high time for me to die." Nor did he long survive this event. He died at Greenway Court in 1792, in the ninety-second year of his age much lamented. His literary attainments were highly respectable, and it is said that his youth he was a contributor to the Spectator. His remains were deposited under the communion table of the Episcopal church at Winchester, but were removed in 1833, to provide a place for the erection of a pile of buildings on the site of the church. He was a dark, swarthy man, more than six feet in height, of a large frame and of extraordinary strength.

Lord Fairfax was the friend and patron of Washington's early life, and though he died before the mother country acknowledged the independence of the thirteen colonies, he saw, in the most intense anguish, the widow's son, who surveyed his lands, was destined under Providence, to be the great instrument to dismember the British empire.

His barony and his immense domain in Virginia, between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock, consisting, as appears by parliamentary papers, of five million two hundred and eighty thousand acres, all of which was confiscated because of loyalty to the British Government.

Edmund Fanning, of North Carolina, General in the British army. Born on Long Island, New York. Graduated at Yale College; studied law; removed to North Carolina, and commenced practice. Appointed colonel in the militia in 1763, and two years later, clerk of the Superior court. Subsequently, he was a man of considerable note in the colony, and respectable men aver that he was a remarkable "for all the vices that degrade the most abandoned and profligate minion." Among the public offices which he held, was that of Recorder of deeds for the county of Orange; and it is alleged, that to his abuses in this capacity, the war or rebellion of the Regulator's in Governor Tryon's administration, is, in good measure, to be attributed. The aversion, it is said, by his vicious character, loaded with debts to their titles, with exorbitant fees for recording new and unnecessary deeds, and high taxes to support a government which supported his wickedness. This charge rests on very high authority; and during the war of the Regulators against the Royal government, neither the person nor property of Fanning was respected. His losses were presented to the Assembly by Governor Martin, the successor of Tryon, but that body not only refused to consider the subject, but administered a rebuke to the governor, for thus trifling with the dignity of the House. It is not impossible that his unpopularity was greater than his offences deserved; since neither the members of the assembly nor the people at large, were, at this juncture, in a frame of mind to do exact justice to opponents. Fanning followed Governor Tryon to New York, and became his secretary. In 1777 he raised a corps of four hundred and sixty Loyalists, which bore the name of the Associated Refugees, King's American Regiment, and of which he had command. To aid in the organization of this body, 500 were subscribed at Staten Island, \$210 in King's county, \$210 in the town of Jamaica, and \$2,000 in the city of New York. He stationed on Rhode Island, August, 1778, and had "a smart engagement" with the enemy, said General Tigot, "and obliged them to retreat to their main body." In March of the following year a part of his regiment and other Loyalists, embarked in seven vessels, protected by three privateers, on an expedition "to get stock" or cattle, at the eastward. The chronicle has it that they landed at Nantucket, and brought off a number of hogs, a quantity of oil, and three vessels. On the 10th of June, the whole corps sailed for New York. Some of his men entered a house, then the owner of it to a hospital, and then held a candle under his fingers, to torture him to disclose the hiding place of his money. The general charge that "Fanning's corps were rude and ill behaved," is supported by evidence. In 1779 the property of Colonel Fanning in North Carolina, was confiscated. He went to Nova Scotia near the close of the war, and September 23d, 1783, was sworn in as councillor and Lieutenant Governor of that colony. He died in upper Seymour street, London, in 1818.

David Fanning, of North Carolina. He was born in Virginia in 1755, and was bred to a trade. In 1775, to use his own words, he was a planter "in the back part of the southern provinces." His first military service was performed under Colonel Thomas Fletcher, in the affair with Major Andrew Williamson of South Carolina, (who for his apostasy was called the "Arnold of Carolina.") In a memorial to the commissioners on Loyalists' claims, he states, that during the Revolution he had commanded the bodies of men from one hundred to nine hundred and fifty in number; that he was engaged against "the Rebels" thirty-six times in North Carolina, and four times in South Carolina—all of which skirmishes and battles he planned; that he was wounded twice, and made prisoner no less than on fourteen occasions; that at the peace he went to Florida, where he settled two hundred and fifty souls; that his property in North Carolina had been seized in great distress. This paper is dated at St. John, New Brunswick, in March, 1786. Of his course in the Revolution, another remark: "Always well mounted and accompanied by a band of kindred spirits, he swept over the country like a Canache chief, surprising parties of Whigs when off their guard; he gave no quarter. In lying in ambush or punning upon them at their homes, he seized and murdered or tortured the obstinate patriots, and then plundered and burnt their dwellings. By a series of bold adventures he took the town of Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, captured the Whig militia officer of the county of Chatham, when sitting in court martial at Hillsborough, and by a sudden descent on Hillsborough, at dawn of day, about the middle of September, seized and carried off the Governor of the State."

In 1786 Fanning removed from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia. In February 1801, he was under sentence of death. He was a Free Mason, and Oliver Arnold, master of Lodge No. 21, King's county, petitioned Governor Carleton to pardon him. By this document it seems that Fanning was convicted on the testimony of a single witness; and this fact is stated as a reason why mercy should be extended to him. His crime is not mentioned, but it appears that there was a woman in the case. He was pardoned. In 1804, his correspondence showed that he abused—much abused—a gentleman of his life, who contributed greatly in saving his life; he was often involved in quarrels with his neighbors, and in lawsuits with others. In truth, he was in trouble everywhere. In North Carolina he was declared an outlaw, and was one of the three who are excepted by name in the Act of General Pardon and Oblivion. His fellow Loyalists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia often expressed their indignation at his words and deeds. He died at Digby, in 1825, aged seventy-five.

[To be continued.]

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have gone to Europe.

Mr. John R. Caswell, of Caswell, Massey & Co., has been in town this week.

It has been decided not to build a new steamer for the Wicketford line this year.

Mr. G. H. Burnham has completed his work about the public fountain on the Mall.

There was but one session of the public schools on Thursday, owing to the rain storm.

See the advertisement of the State Normal School in another column of the Mercury.

Mr. Van Wagoner, the bicyclist, left town last week very unexpectedly to many creditors.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been made president of the National Woman's Rights Association.

The date for the Astor-Willing wedding has been fixed for February 17 next, at Philadelphia.

Mr. Peleg Hall of New York, who owns a cottage on Bellevue avenue, has been in town this week.

Mr. James J. Essex has just returned from Norwich, Conn., where he was called by the death of an aged sister.

Mr. L. F. Atleton, proprietor of The Aqueduct, and Mrs. Atleton, have been at the Brayton House this week.

Private William Bliss, who died at Fort Adams last week, was buried at that post Monday with military honors.

The Newport Horticultural Society is constantly growing and is getting to be one of the strong institutions of the city.

Capt. James C. Clifford, late in command of the schooner Howard Smith, returned from the scene of the wreck Wednesday.

The long-continued "soft" weather has completely ruined all prospects for a ice harvest here at present. The ice in both ponds is broken up.

A fire at the residence of John Manus on Long wharf Tuesday afternoon, was extinguished by the neighbors without the aid of the fire department.

The Forty-Two gave one of their subscription socials Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, and, like its predecessors, was a complete success in every particular.

Mr. William H. Allen has been obliged to postpone his benefit ball till April 1st, owing to the fact that so many other entertainments are coming off about the same time.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 Thames St.,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE
NEWPORT, R. I.

PURCHASE
—OF—
PRESCRIPTIONS

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Cleanses the
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 Allays Pain and
 Inflammation,
 Heals the Sore,
 Restores the
 Senses of Taste
 and Smell.



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A particle is applied into each nostril
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DISEASES OF POULTRY.

At the solicitation of many people we have used this remedy for their poultry & ever has paid it in the market.

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Done at shortest notice, in the best
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ing. Mayor Coggeshall presided and opened the meeting with brief but interesting remarks. The reports of the treasurer and of the Board of Reference were read and listened to with much interest. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Edmund Tenney.
Vice President—Charles Baker.
Auditors—J. T. Burdick,
Auditors—R. B. ... and ...

The Best Things In Cookery

Are always made with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest rolls, biscuit, cake, etc., and which the most expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other raising agent.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER, besides rendering the food more palatable and wholesome, is, because of its higher leavening power, the most economical.

The ROYAL makes more and better food than any other baking powder because it is the purest.

Far and Family

Keep the Hens Busy.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," says the old proverb, and if there is any proverb particularly applicable to poultry, that is it. It seems as though the very spirit of evil entered into them when idle. The vice of feather-pulling (and eating), one of the very worst that can get into a flock, is more than half idleness, the other part of the blame being want of direct food. The vice of egg-eating is naturally changeable idleness. It is not alone the fowls which make "keeping them busy" so important—it is the best interest of both fowl and owner. The fowl economy, the digestion of food and turning the same into flesh and blood and bone, also a due proportion to eggs, is directly promoted by exercise. All the bodily functions are stimulated by it. The blood flows more quickly through the arteries and veins, replacing old, worn-out tissue with new, healthy matter, and the good health of the body may be said to depend upon the promptness with which the worn-out tissue is absorbed and passed out, and the new takes the place.

When a fowl is moping on the roost, or in a corner, her circulation is sluggish, the animal economy drags; make her scratch for her living and you overcome that sluggishness and promote her best interests. This is nature's way. It was never intended that biddy should gobble down a full meal and then go off in the corner, or on to the roost, and mope. Nature intended she should get a grain or seed here, a bug or worm there, and sometimes do a good many scratches for one grain, or seed, or bug. A Darwinian might argue that it was an excellent illustration of the adaptation of means to ends, but biddy has no teeth with which to chew her food; she has to depend upon attrition for grinding it after it has been passed into the crop and gizzard, and that attrition is wholly dependent upon muscular action. The very movements made in scratching and searching for the next grain, or seed, or bug, help grind those previously passed into her gizzard. Confine biddy in a small house or pen, give her but food that is easily picked up, and you promote idleness and fat, and put a premium upon the attending vices. Study to promote scratching by burying the grain rather beneath the surface of the gravel floor, or throwing it among the litter in the scratching compartment, and you promote digestion, good health and virtue, and all of them join in promoting egg-laying.

This is well understood by many but ignored or not understood by many more, and yet it is very simple. Some breeders gather leaves in autumn, put down a board in such a way that it will divide the pen in halves, and put five or six inches of leaves in one half for a scratching place, scattering the grain there and compelling them to scratch for it. Some breeders turn up a shovelful of the gravel or sand on the floor and bury the grain. We have observed with a few hens a lot of seeds, cutting in an inch long, and putting two or three baskets in each pen. The grain is scattered in broadcast and much of it disappears within the cut hay, and the biddies fairly revel in their search for it; the result (to which the scratching greatly helps) over 320 worth of eggs a week when some women we know, who keep more fowls than we do, get few eggs or none at all. We believe the scratching is an important and to this daily habit of eggs. It doesn't so much matter what the scratching material is—leaves, chopped hay, or straw, sand or gravel, or anything. The ideal material would be wheat or oats, chaff from a threshing mill we know of in our boyhood days, and we would give dollars now for a ton or two of what we gleefully pushed into the straw then. It doesn't matter what the material is, having something is the all important. Keep them busy and they will be healthy and happy and will lay eggs.

A Common but Serious Mistake.

One of the most serious mistakes made in the management of cows is the milking of them while they are feeding. This commonly causes a serious diminution of the milk secretion. Best results on the temper of the cow, and the consequential permanent injury to the animal. After feeding, when, as we all know, the contentment of the stomach soothes the nervous system, the cow is in precisely the right condition for enjoying the gentle rhythmic manipulation of the udder and for the most effective nervous action required to secrete the milk from the glands of the udder. It is worth continual remembrance to know that the milk is mostly all secreted during the act of milking, and that it is not gradually accumulated in the udder during the entire interval between milkings. The action of the glands is lachrymal and nervous, just as those of the lacrimal, salivary and digestive glands are, and as these, when excited, pour out their secretions voluminously, so the lactiferous glands do when excited by the act of milking. Consequently, the cow should be in an entirely passive condition, contented, disengaged from all other occupation, and prepared to give herself entirely to the gentle hands of the milker.

Children Cry for

Stabling of Horses.

An excellent way to manage the stabling of horses in the winter is to provide separate box stalls for each one, in which the animal may be free to move at will, and to provide abundant litter to keep the floor always covered and clean. The manure may be smoothed and spread occasionally, if found necessary, and mixed with the litter at the corners when fresh litter is about to be given. In this way the manure collects in the stable and need not be removed more than two or three times in the winter. The floor is never disagreeable either to the eye or the nose, and it helps to solve the problem of how to make and save manure. Young cattle and sheep may be littered in the same way, but cows that are milking cannot, unless they are kept in separate box stalls. And possibly this may be found the best way to keep them, both for comfort, ease, cleanliness, and safety. A row of box stalls with ample room, convenience, warmth, and all other desirable points may be put up for \$1 per running foot, which makes each stall cost \$4, in a row of ten, giving room for as many cows.—N. Y. Times.

Recipes for the Table.

SNOW ICE-CREAM.—Beat well together one cup cold cream, one cup sugar and one fresh egg; set in snow until cold, then stir in light snow until thick. Put in the flavoring before the snow is added.

GINGER APPLES.—Boil in 14 pints of water, one-half ounce finely cleaned ginger root, then add two pounds of sugar and let boil five minutes more. Add two pounds of apples, pared, cored and quartered. Cook until clear, skim out, boil down the syrup and pour it over.

CHEAMER PANCAKES.—Boil and peel parsnips; cut them in slices, and after spreading each slice with butter, lay in a vegetable dish and pour over them a white sauce made of a cup of boiling milk cooked until thick with two spoonfuls of flour and one of butter; pepper and salt to taste.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Put one quart of cranberries and one pint of boiling water into a granite kettle. Boil the berries rapidly for five minutes. Press them through a calender and return them to the kettle. Add to them one pound of sugar, bring to boiling point, and turn out to cool.

LEMON JELLY.—Soak one hour in a pint of cold water, one box of gelatine; take the juice of five lemons; mix the juice together, turn on a quart of boiling water; strain through a cloth, set in a mold to congeal. Put it in a cold place, let it stand over night.

ROXY-POLY Pudding.—Make a rich sweet crust, roll rather thin, spread jam (or any kind of fruit), leaving a margin of paste where the pudding joins, roll it round, tie in a cloth that has been sprinkled with flour, drop in boiling water, keep cooking two hours, take off the cloth, lay on a flat dish, and serve while hot with lemon sauce.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES.—Boil six large sweet potatoes until they are just tender, then remove the skins and mash the potatoes through a calender or a vegetable press, add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a tablespoonful of sugar. Mix thoroughly, form into croquettes, dip first in egg and then in bread crumbs and fry in smoking-hot fat.

CHEERY ON-TOAST.—If not used in soup, celery may be creamed and served on toast. The following recipe is well worth trying: Cut the stalks of celery in inch pieces, cover them with milk, and let them boil until tender. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and liberally with butter, pour over squares of hot toast and serve at once. The milk may be omitted and the vegetable sautéed in water till tender, seasoned to taste with salt, pepper and butter. In this recipe it is not to be served on toast. A pinch of soda should be added while it is cooking.

Household Pancy Work.

DUST BRUSH FOR FANCY ARTICLES.

This pretty little brush is made from two yards of common clothesline.

It must be new, and should be cut into four equal lengths and braided together to within three inches of each end; then double the braid over and tie the two ends of the braid securely together, leaving the eight strands at the two ends together.

Untwist these ends and pick out all

the strands to form the brush, soak it a few minutes to remove the warp, then dip it in oil, shake out, until it is soft and light; the braid forms the handle.

A box of blue or pink ribbon, one inch wide and three-quarters of a yard long, is tied around the top of the brush to conceal the twine which fastens it together.

This little brush will be very useful in removing dust from bric-a-brac and the different fancy ornaments of the parlor, and it has the merit of being pretty and dainty looking enough to be kept in plain sight and ready for service at any moment.—[The Housewife.]

NIGHT-NET IN CROCHET.

Materials, rather coarse crochet cotton and a steel hook of medium size. Make a chain 11 or 12 inches long, according to size of the bed.

1st row—Work 4 trebles with 1 chain between each in 5th stitch of foundation chain, "skip 3 stitches, 1 treble, each separated by 1 chain in next stitch, repeat from * to the end.

2d row—Make 4 trebles each separated by 2 chain between 2d and 3d trebles of each cluster of last row.

Repeat this last row to a length of about 13 inches, then take needle and thread and draw the two ends up a little to give shape to the crown. Work the edge as follows:

1st row—A row of doubles all around the crown, decreasing—on skipping stitches, if this is necessary, to make the cap of the required size.

2d row—1 treble in a stitch, chain 1, skip 1, and repeat.

3d row—1 treble in each stitch of previous row.

4th row—1 treble in a stitch, chain 4, 1 double in 1st stitch, repeat from * 5 times, skip 2 stitches, 1 double in next, skip 2 and repeat from beginning of row, and any other gallop may be used, if preferred.

Run inch-wide ribbon through the trebles of 2d row, tying it at the back. —[The Housewife.]

INFANT'S SHIRT.

This shirt is to be knitted with two-threaded Saxony or split zephyr; about two skeins of the wool will be required and two bone needles, No. 15.

1st row—Cast on 60 stitches and knit 1 row of pur 1, knit 1, to end of row (60 stitches).

1st row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1; repeat from * to end of row.

2d row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

3d row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

4th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

5th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

6th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

7th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

8th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

9th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

10th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

11th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

12th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

13th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

14th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

15th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

16th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

17th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

18th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

19th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

20th row—*Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, repeat from * to end of row.

The Beggar's Fountain.

There is in Italy a fountain over which is the statue of a beggar drinking at a spring. It is called "The Beggar's Fountain," and this is its story: Once upon a time there lived a very poor and hungry man, who hated the poor and held himself above all the world who were not as wealthy and well-dressed as himself, and his want of charity was so great that it had become proverbial, and a beggar would no more have thought of asking him for help than of asking him for his fortune.

There was a spring on his land, a sweet spring of cold water, and it was the only one for miles; many a wayfarer paused to drink at it, but was never permitted to do so. A servant was kept upon the watch to drive such persons away. Now there had never been known before any one so avocations as to refuse a cup of cold water to his fellow-men, and the angels, taking amongst themselves, could not believe it, and one of them said to the rest:

"It is impossible for any but Satan himself! I will go to earth, and prove that it is not true."

And so this fair and holy angel disguised herself as a beggar woman, covered her golden hair with a black hood, and chose the hour when the master of the house was himself standing near the spring to come slowly up the road, and to pause beside the fountain and humbly ask for a draught of his sweet water.

Instantly the servant who guarded the spot refused; but the angel, desiring to take news of a good deed, not of an evil one, back to heaven, went to the master himself, and said, "I am, as you see, a wanderer from afar. See how poor are my garments, how stained with travel. It is not surely at your bidding that your servant forbids me to drink, and over if I say, I say you bid him let me drink, for I am very thirsty."

The rich man looked at her with scornful eyes and said:—"This is not a public fountain; you will find one in the next village."

"The way is long," pleaded the angel, "and I am a woman and weak."

"Drive her away," said the rich man, and as he spoke, the beggar turned back on the instant her black hood fell from her head and revealed floods of rippling golden hair—the unsightly gray fell to the ground—and the shimmering robes that angels wear shone in their place. For a moment she hovered, poised on purple wings, with her hands folded on her bosom and an ineffable sweetness of sorrow in her eyes. Then with a gust of music and a flood of perfume, she vanished.

The servant fell to the earth like one dead. The rich man trembled and cried out, for he knew that he had forbidden a cup of cold water to an angel, and horror possessed his soul.

Almost instantly a terrible thirst fell upon him which nothing could assuage. In vain he drank wines, sherbets, draughts of all pleasing kinds. Nothing could slake his thirst. The sweet water of the spring was salter to him than the most bitter of gall.

He knew in his life and had known an ungratified desire now experienced the torture of an ever unsatisfied longing; but through this misery he began to understand what he had done. He repented his cruelty to the poor. Alms were given daily at his gate. Charity was the business of his life. The fountain was no longer guarded, and never it hung a cup ready for any one who chose to use it. But the curse—if curse it were—was not lifted.

The rich man—youth when the angel visited him—grew middle-aged, elderly, old, still tortured by this awful thirst, despite his prayers and repentance. He had broken bread for the most miserable beggars who came to his door.

And, at eighty years of age, bowed with years of infirmity, and weary of his life, he sat beside the fountain weeping. And yet the road he saw, surrounded by a beggar, hooded in black, and walking over the stones with bare feet. Slowly she came and paused beside the fountain.

"May I drink?" she asked.

"There is none to forbid thee," said the old man trembling. "Drink, poor woman. Once an angel was forbidden here, but that time has passed. Drink, and pray for your atheist. Here is the cup."

The woman bent over the fountain and filled the cup; but instead of putting it to her lips she presented it to those of the old man. "Drink, then," she cried, "and thirst no more."

The old man took the cup and emptied it. O blessed draught with its torture of years departed, and as he drank it he praised heaven. And lifting his eyes once more he saw the beggar's hood drop to the ground and her rags fall in pieces. For a moment she revealed her golden hair, her snowy skin and golden hair and silver jewelry; and stretched her hand toward him, as if in blessing, and then, rising, vanished in the sky. A strain of music lingered, a perfume filled the air, and those who came there soon after found the old man paying beside the spring.

Before he died he built the fountain from which the spring gushes, and it has been given to the poor forever.

Such is the story of "The Beggar's Fountain."—[The Little Crusader.]

The Obligation Discharged.

"Dr. Chargin: is an awful nice man," said Lige Holden. "Little Johnny got a ten cent piece stuck in his throat last night and Doc came over and got it out very easy."

"Oh, I don't know; I gave him the ten cent piece."

"Is your son one of those noisy, dissipated college boys?" "Not exactly. He is what you might call the eu pilat chers but not inebriates."

"He is a good man. He was the greatest, most magnificent hypocrite that lived. This is what he used to whisper to his smooth, shining, and lucky penny."

Well, the other penny stuck to the young fellow on his way, through Europe. When he came back, after happy years of wandering, he had a velvet case made for the lucky cent. The first day it left his pocket for the case he was killed in a runaway. His things went to this one and that, and the cent was shot at in a shooting gallery for a number of years. No bullet ever struck it. Everybody knew that, and everybody wanted it. So it was finally sold for \$2, and lost by the gambler who bought it, and found by the miser, and it went into the latter's pocket and found its twin after fifty-five years.

Two nights ago the miser coughed to death on a piece of hard bread. They came and placed him in a coffin. They could not close his horrible eyes until they thought of two copper cents.

So, here we are, in our coffin divided by a nose, holding down the lids of a dead man's eyes.—[Chatter.]

An Ambiguous Reply.

"I suppose," said Silas Engce to the grocer, "that if I should ask you to let me have a gallon of m'lasses 't Tuesday you wouldn't refuse, would ye?"

"I trust not," answered the grocer, but somehow Silas went out without asking the question.

THE STRONGEST

of all the pure cream of tartar baking powders.

Amalgams or alum powders, whatever their strength should be avoided as injurious.

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and will be glad to have his friends and the public patronage. Especially will be appreciate

CASH-PAYING

CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A. L. Burdick.

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE, by Karl Emil Fries.

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Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, and all

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health. It is a sure cure for

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is a most valuable remedy for

all diseases of the liver, and

is a most valuable remedy for

all diseases of the stomach, and

is a most valuable remedy for

all diseases of the bowels, and

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THE INDIAN PAROUSE.



carried on the backs of their mothers. The child in earliest infancy has its back lashed to a straight board with the feet resting on a broad hoop. Louis Teist, of 24 Dickerman Street, New Haven, Conn., in November, 1886, had a child two and a-half years old which was said to be dying. Two doctors after consultation gave the child up. The father as a last hope went to the Kickapoo doctor with the party of Kickapoo Indians then engaged in giving their exhibitions in the Sperry

Street Rink, imploring his advice. From information gained the father was directed to give the child Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer. Over a tea-cupful of pin worms were removed with the first dose. The child brightened up, and after a complete removal of the worms, rapidly became convalescent. Instead of being in his little grave as predicted by men of medical science, it was playing about the rink and looking at the Indian pictures upon the wall.

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...quest has been made
... by Anna Lee
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Are cured from K. I.
Pork and Corn Cob
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Old Solace
Whiskey
Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.
Windmill
HOLLAND GIN
Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and 1/2 pt. (Imperial).
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White Heliotrope
 The Celebrated Toilet
NO. 6 COLOGNE
 In Plain and Fancy Bottles
 Also a full Use of
Fancy Goods
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